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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/784,929	02/25/2004	Junichi Naka	2004_0299A	9592
513	7590	10/26/2005	EXAMINER	
WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P.			TRA, ANH QUAN	
2033 K STREET N. W.			ART UNIT	
SUITE 800			PAPER NUMBER	
WASHINGTON, DC 20006-1021			2816	

DATE MAILED: 10/26/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/784,929

Applicant(s)

NAKA ET AL.

Examiner

Quan Tra

Art Unit

2816

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 May 2005.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 5-16 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to the amendment filed 09/19/05. The rejection in previous office action is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tomishima et al. (US 2003/0007296).

As to claim 1, Tomishima et al.'s figure 16 shows a standard voltage generation circuit comprising: a standard voltage generation circuit body (the most left QD1) for generating a standard voltage; a standard voltage stabilization capacitor (692) for stabilizing the standard voltage; and a standard voltage rapid stabilizer (the most right QD1) for rapidly stabilizing the standard voltage.

As to claim 2, figure 16 shows that the standard voltage rapid stabilizer comprises a rapid charging/discharging current source which operate to perform rapid charging or rapid discharging to/from the standard voltage stabilization capacitor.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ooishi (USP 6191994) in view of Tomisima et al. (US 2003/0007296).

As to claim 1, Ooishi's figure 1 shows a standard voltage generation circuit comprising: a standard voltage generation circuit body (10, 12) for generating a standard voltage; and a standard voltage rapid stabilizer (17) for rapidly stabilizing the standard voltage. Thus, figure 1 shows all limitations of the claim except for "a standard voltage stabilization capacitor for stabilizing the standard voltage". However, Tomishima et al.'s figure 16 shows a voltage generation circuit having stabilization capacitor for stabilizing the generated voltage. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to add a stabilizing capacitor to Ooishi's figure 1 for the purpose of further stabilizing the voltage at node N6.

As to claim 2, the modified Ooishi et al.'s figure 1 shows that the standard voltage rapid stabilizer comprises a rapid charging/discharging current source which operate to perform rapid charging or rapid discharging to/from the standard voltage stabilization capacitor.

As to claim 3, the modified Ooishi et al.'s figure 1 shows that the rapid charging/discharging current source comprises: a bias current source (20) for outputting a predetermined current; and a current mirror circuit (17, 18) including a first conductivity type first transistor (18) having a source connected to a first voltage, a drain connected to the bias current source, and a gate and the drain being short-circuited, and a first conductivity type second transistor (17) having a source connected to the first voltage, a drain connected to the standard voltage stabilization capacitor, and a gate connected to the gate of the first conductivity type first transistor.

As to claim 4, the modified figure 1 shows that the rapid charging/discharging current source comprises: a bias current source (20) for outputting a predetermined current; and a current mirror circuit (17, 18) including a second conductivity type first transistor (18) having a source connected to a first voltage, a drain connected to the bias current source, and a gate and the drain being short-circuited, and a second conductivity type second transistor (17) having a source connected to the first voltage, a drain connected to the standard voltage stabilization capacitor, and a gate connected to the gate of the second conductivity type first transistor.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicants' arguments have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue that "the left QD1 and the right QD1 of Tomishima et al. do not constitute the invention of claim 1". The Examiner respectfully disagrees. One skill in the art would have recognized that capacitor 692 would be charged faster if both of the left QD1 and the right QD1 were on than if only the right QD1 was on. Therefore, the left QD1 is considered as the "standard voltage rapid stabilizer for rapidly stabilizing the standard voltage" because when the left QD1 is on, the capacitor 692 is charged faster, thereby rapidly generates a stabilizing voltage.

Similarly, Ooishi's current source 17 provides additional charge current to the newly added capacitor when both transistors 10 and 17 are on. Therefore, transistor 17 is considered as "standard voltage rapid stabilizer for rapidly stabilizing the standard voltage" because the capacitor is charged faster with currents generated from both transistors 10 and 17 than with current generated only from transistor 10.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quan Tra whose telephone number is 571-272-1755. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy Callahan can be reached on 571-272-1740. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2816

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Quan Tra', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

QUAN TRA
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2816

October 25, 2005